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**THIRTEENTH**

**ANNUAL**

**CONFERENCE**



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**1914**



**Thirteenth Annual Conference**

**OF THE**

**Indiana Chapters**

**Daughters of the American  
Revolution**

**Center Presbyterian Church, Crawfordsville  
October 7th, 8th, 9th, 1913**





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STATE VICE-REGENT.....	MRS. WILLIAM A. CULLOP
STATE CHAPLAIN.....	MRS. D. M. PARRY
STATE SECRETARY.....	MISS ADELINE HARDING
STATE TREASURER.....	MRS. S. E. PERKINS
STATE HISTORIAN.....	MISS FRANCES E. EMERSON
STATE AUDITOR.....	MRS. F. B. FELTER

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Miss Margaret Beer.....	Valparaiso
WINCHESTER	
Mrs. Mary J. Semans.....	Winchester
WYTHOUGAN	
Mrs. Minnie L. Huninchauser.....	Plymouth



## PROGRAM

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Tuesday, October 7, Eight O'clock P. M.

Thirteenth Indiana State Conference called to order by the  
State Regent, Mrs. Frances Haberly-Robertson

Song—"America"

Invocation.....Mrs. E. C. Atkins  
State Chaplain, Indianapolis Chapter

Address of Welcome.....Mrs. Maurice Thompson  
Regent Dorothy Q Chapter

Response.....Mrs. William A. Cullop  
State Vice-Regent, Francis Vigo Chapter

Song—"Indiana".....Miss Lucy Guthrie

Address.....Mrs. Frances Haberly-Robertson  
State Regent

Music—Solo.....Miss Klein

### INFORMAL RECEPTION

Wednesday, October 8, Nine-fifteen O'clock A. M.

The Conference called to order by.....State Regent

Prayer.....Mrs. E. C. Atkins  
State Chaplain

Song—"America"

Roll Call and Reading of Minutes.....Miss Adeline Harding  
State Secretary

Report of Twenty-Second Continental Congress.....  
Mrs. S. E. Perkins  
Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter

Our State Work.....Mrs. Frances Haberly-Robertson  
State Regent

Report on National Memorial to Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison  
Mrs. John Lee Dinwiddie  
Vice-President General

Report of National Committee on Liquidation and Endow-  
ment Fund.....Mrs. James M. Fowler  
National Chairman

Report on Welfare of Women and Children, and Safe and  
Sane Fourth of July.....Miss Eliza Browning  
State Chairman, Indianapolis Chapter

Mrs. H. W. Moore

Report on Children of the Republic....Mrs. Rose Budd Stewart

Report of State Historian.....Miss Frances E. Emerson

Music—"Where Love Abides" (Clough-Lighter).....

Miss Lusy Guthrie

Appointment of Conference Committees.....State Regent

LUNCHEON, MASONIC TEMPLE

One-thirty O'clock P. M.

Music.....Mrs. Charles Thompson

Report of State Memorial Committee.....Mrs. Arthur Brady

Report on D. A. R. Magazine.....Miss Mary Alice Warren

Chapter Regents' Reports (limited to five minutes)

Report on Education of Mountaineers. . . . Miss Julia E. Landers

The Mountaineers.....Mrs. Edward H. Greer

Report on Conservation.....Mrs. M. C. Garber

Report on Harrison House.....Mrs. William A. Cullop

Report on The Girl Home Makers of America.....

Mrs. J. B. Crankshaw

State Chairman, Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter

Six O'clock P. M.

## DINNER, MASONIC TEMPLE

Delegates and Visiting Daughters are invited.

## RECEPTION, SHERWOOD PLACE

Eight-thirty o'clock

Mrs. Maurice Thompson extends a cordial invitation to all

Delegates, visiting D. A. R. and members of

local chapter.

Thursday, October 9, Nine-fifteen A. M.

Conference called to order by.....State Regent

Prayer.....Mrs. E. C. Atkins

State Chaplain

Music.....	Mrs. Charles Thompson William Donaldson Chapter
Minutes.....	Miss Adeline Harding State Secretary
Report of Reciprocity Bureau Committee..	Mrs. Newberry Howe Chairman, Charles Carroll Chapter
Report Purchasing Committee, Indiana Room, Continental Hall.....	Mrs. William C. Ball Chairman, Paul Revere Chapter
Report of Flag Committee.....	Mrs. S. E. Perkins Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter
Report of Conference Committees	
Report of State Secretary.....	Miss Adeline Harding
Report of State Treasurer.....	Mrs. S. E. Perkins
Music—Solo.....	Miss Klein
Unfinished Business	
New Business	
Nomination and Election of Officers	
Adjournment	

#### LUNCHEON, COUNTRY CLUB

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Report of the Thirteenth Annual Conference of the Indiana Chapters, Daughters of the American Revolution, held in Crawfordsville, October 7, 8, and 9, 1913, at Center Presbyterian Church.

The opening session of the Conference was called to order at eight o'clock Tuesday evening, October 7, by the State Regent, Mrs. Frances Haberly-Robertson. In the absence of the State Chaplain, Mrs. E. C. Atkins, prayer was offered by Dr. Johnston, pastor of Center Presbyterian Church, after which "America" was sung by the audience.

With Mrs. Robertson on the platform were Mrs. Charles Warren Fairbanks, Past President General of the National Society, and Mrs. Maurice Thompson, Regent of the local chapter, who gave the following address of welcome:

Madam Regent, and Daughters of the American Revolution: To me has been assigned the pleasure of bidding you welcome to Crawfordsville. I find my possession of words so inadequate that I regretfully realize this will not be half what Dorothy Q Chapter and its friends would like to convey. We are very proud this night that so many gifted Daughters of the American

Revolution have come to add the charm and grace of their presence to our Conference.

There is nowhere in all the romance of the world another achievement so thrilling and so far reaching as the war of the American Revolution, fought by the boys and girls who handed over to us the principles for which they were willing to give life itself, that we may have and hold them in the deepest corners of our hearts, and cherish them for all time. More than a century and a quarter has shown that they builded better than they knew.

I have sometimes thought that if these girls who were grandmothers of ours, had failed to lend enthusiasm and courage to those inspired boys, what might have been the page of history recorded of those struggling days. Anyway these grandmothers helped with all their might to make possible the existence of this loved organization in which we are so closely bound together; an organization whose influence grows in widening circles, deeper and higher with the passing years.

We are happy to welcome you to our homes, knowing full well that we shall remember forever the sweetness that lingers because they have sheltered you.

The State Vice-Regent, Mrs. William A. Cullop, being unable to be present, Mrs. Charles Warren Fairbanks made a pleasing impromptu response to the address of welcome, saying in part:

"Madam State Regent, Daughters of the American Revolution, and Friends: It gives me great pleasure to thank the State Regent and the Daughters of Dorothy Q Chapter for the welcome to this beautiful city of historic homes. I think we of Indiana are all interested in Crawfordsville, because of the many people and achievements of note connected with the place."

She continued by paying high tribute to Crawfordsville's historic, patriotic, and literary men and women both of the past and of the present, mentioning particularly Col. Henry S. Lane, Gen. Lew Wallace, Hon. Maurice Thompson, and the Misses Mary Hannah and Caroline Krout. She also recalled that Crawfordsville should be proud of and honor highly, Prof. Caleb Mills, and Prof. John L. Campbell, the former for his efforts in establishing the public school system, and the latter for his contributions to many educational matters.

The song "Indiana" was here sung, most beautifully, by Miss Lucy Ann Guthrie of Indianapolis, after which the audience listened to the following scholarly address by Mrs. Frances Haberly-Robertson, the State Regent:

**Daughters of the American Revolution, and Friends:**



The student of history cannot fail to be impressed with the fact that the civilization of the world has not taken place fortuitously, but in a definite manner; that the procession of nations does not move forward like a dream, without reason or order, but in a pre-determined, a solemn march, ever resistlessly advancing, an inevitable succession of events, controlled and guided by that over-ruling power, which created them and sustains them. So, too, in human affairs. They must not be looked upon as something fixed and permanent, but as in continuous movement, not wandering in an arbitrary manner, here and there, but proceeding in a perfectly definite course. The life of the individual man is of a mixed nature. In part he submits to the free will impulses of himself and others. In part he is under the inexorable dominion of law. Browning puts it "As free we seem, so fettered past we are."

In the institutions of society, the church carries the tide of power; the family, the tide of affection; the state, the tide of patriotism. These are founded on ideas that are eternal, imperishable, but which are constantly changing their shape, like the moving masses of the clouds, or the rolling stream, constantly changing, but never losing their identity. There are new movements in education, a new chemistry, a new philosophy, a new psychology, new forms of expressing and developing patriotism in the nation, as the work of our great society of the Daughters of the American Revolution does attest, and a new Theology, I say it reverently, because God is not ancient history, God is writing a divine text book on the ages just as he has been doing since the world began. Beneath our modern spirit, as under the ancient, is the spirit of the eternal.

I do not have to march the nations before you tonight to prove my point, for we have a most striking illustration in our own young nation. History shows that it is impossible for the wisest men always to foresee or the ablest men to control the course of events. The most of us think that the Declaration of Independence was the outcome of a definite plan wrought out by our Fathers, a deliberate proceeding, the end of which was foreseen from the beginning, the first step in a chain of events clearly foreseen and determined upon, which led on and up to the freedom of the colonies. The truth is, it was nothing of the kind. It was simply an inevitable step that had to be taken, when the time came to take it. The wisest men of the Revolution did not see it long in advance, and some of the truest patriots regretted and deplored it. It was the unavoidable, and uncontrollable result of the evolution of events. Actual hostilities with the mother country, had begun fifteen months before, and these

in turn had been preceded by a series of events extending over several years, the logical tendency and inevitable outcome of which, the wisest men of the time did not perceive. Even when the war began, they had no idea where it would land them. Independence was a vague dream entertained by comparatively few and scouted by many. The sole object of the colonists at the beginning of the struggle was to obtain concessions, and to preserve their connection with England. After the war was ended and peace declared, that sturdy patriot, John Adams, said: "There was not a moment during the Revolution, when I would not have given everything I possessed for a restoration to the state of things before the contest began, provided we could have had a sufficient security for its continuance."

Benjamin Franklin, a few days before the battle of Lexington, said that he had more than once traveled from one end of the continent to the other, and kept a variety of company, eating, drinking, and conversing with them freely, and never had he heard from any person, drunk or sober, the least expression of a wish for a separation, or a hint that such a thing would be advantageous to America. A little more than a year later Franklin signed the Declaration of Independence. John Jay, another sterling patriot who rendered immense service to the revolutionary cause, and who was afterward the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, said: "During the course of my life and until the second petition of Congress in 1775, I never did hear an American of any class express a wish for the independence of the Colonies. It always has been, and still is my opinion and belief, that our country was prompted and impelled to independence by necessity and not from choice." James Madison, afterward President, said: "It has always been my impression that a re-establishment of the Colonial relations to the mother country, as they were previous to the controversy, was the real object of every class of people, until they despaired of obtaining it."

These expressions show that the wisest men of the time did not fully realize the character of the history they were making. They found themselves surrounded by certain environments, and they dealt with them the best they could, doing their duty as they saw it. The Declaration of Independence had to be made when it was made, the war had to be fought, the constitution and government of the United States to be established, but nobody foresaw the end from the beginning. The shots on Lexington Green, and the volley at Concord Bridge, killed the love of the Colonies for the mother country. In that moment patriotism was born. In that moment the American nation was born. After

that day there could be no return to former conditions. The war was on. It was finished at Yorktown. George the Third, in deep humiliation, was forced to stand before the House of Lords and acknowledge the independence of the United States of America. A new nation appeared on the earth, an event which nobody had foreseen. It was part of the great plan of the universe.

So, too, in our Civil War. Nobody clearly saw the end from the beginning, and events persisted in shaping themselves in spite of the efforts of statesmen to control them. On the part of the North the war was not begun for the abolition of slavery but for the preservation of the Union. If Mr. Lincoln had issued his Emancipation Proclamation at the beginning of the war, the whole course of history might have been changed. With all of his tact and wisdom he could not have made it effective at that time, nor have prevented it from having a disastrous effect on the Union cause. Yet when the time was fully ripe for it Mr. Lincoln, with all his popularity, could not safely have withheld it. He must go with the current and be controlled by events.

The same law was in operation when the war with Spain began. A long series of events led up to that war. Nobody foresaw the end from the beginning, and nobody could control the events that have since worked out certain results. President McKinley, in his speech at Boston, February 16, said: "What nation was ever able to write an accurate program of the war upon which it was entering, much less decree in advance the scope of its results? Congress can declare war, but a higher power decrees its bounds and fixes its relations and responsibilities. The President can direct the movements of soldiers on the field and the fleets upon the sea, but he cannot foresee the close of such movements or prescribe their limits. No accurate map of nations engaged in war can be traced until the war is over, nor can the increase of responsibility be fixed until the last gun is fired, and the verdict is embodied in the stipulations of peace."

At the beginning of the war, nobody dreamed that it would end in our acquiring the Philippines. A week before the battle of Manila Bay, a proposition to acquire them by either conquest or purchase would not have been seriously entertained. That was no part of our plan, but it seems to have been a part of God's plan, just as independence in the Revolutionary war and emancipation in the Civil war were. From the day the Spanish fleet was sunk in Manila Harbor, we have been confronted with a situation and a series of events that we could not control nor escape from.

We needed the Philippine Islands; we didn't know it our-

selves, so we were placed where we had to take them, it was no foresight of ours that we have them. Now we see how the Pacific trade, including the commerce with the tropics, conducted over its surface, and that with China, North and South, is to be the great commercial prize of the future. With our long line of Pacific sea coast furnishing many good harbors, with the Hawaiian Islands, Guam, and the Philippines in our possession, with the Canal completed, we shall enter confidently into competition with the world for this vast trade. Our Pacific commerce is increasing by leaps and bounds, and will soon amount to billions of dollars.

We know that every diplomatic and consular officer of the United States in Asia, every individual American there, whether merchant, missionary or concession seeker, is more respected and safer in his rights, as a result of our possession of the Philippines. The Powers of Europe recognize our increased prestige in Asiatic affairs. They understand how the Philippines in connection with the Hawaiian Islands, Guam, Alaska and the Aleutian Islands, place us in such close proximity, and intimate touch with Asia, and in such a commanding position from a naval and military standpoint, that our rights as a Pacific power, commercial or otherwise, they are obliged to respect.

Mr. Seward with prophetic vision bought Alaska and we all remember how he was reviled for it. Today we see that Alaska is the key to the Pacific Ocean; today we dimly see that this ocean is to be the theater of the triumphs of civilization in the future. We will hold fast to all these possessions because if Europe and European civilization should get control, the power of the future is theirs, not ours, and its progress after their spirit, not ours. I confess I was glad that we were the nation whose destiny it was to humble Spain. The enormous wickedness of the Spanish, by which humanity itself has been outraged and disgraced, the world will never forget; the years roll away but the horror of it remains on the pages of history, deep and terrible, as the day they were entered there. How are the mighty fallen! You and I remember when Spain again laid her hand heavily on Cuba, when she thought she could enact the same cruelties there that she did on the Aztecs; when she sent into eternity our brave sailors on the *Maine*. Perhaps there is no other nation under the sun that has so much to answer for in the great day as Spain. She rose to be one of the greatest nations of the world and she fell because she used the cloak of religion for the most colossal crimes, the most hideous wickedness, ever conceived by men. If she did not see the hand writing on the wall, the rest of the world saw it, and read in letters of fire, "Thou art weighed in the scales and found wanting, the balance of God, O Spain."

Behold! We have gathered together, our battle ships near and afar,  
Their decks, they are cleared for action, their guns, they are primed  
for war.

From the East to the West there is hurry, in the North and the South  
a peal

Of hammers in fort and shipyard, and the clamor, and clang of steel.  
And the rush and roar of engines, and clanking of derrick and crane.  
Thou art weighed in the scale and found wanting  
The balance of God, O Spain.

Behold, I have stood on the mountain, and this was writ in the sky,  
She is weighed in the scales and found wanting, the balance God  
holds on high,

The balance he once weighed Babylon, the mother of harlots, in,  
One scale holds thy pride, and power, and empire begotten of sin.  
Heavy with woe and torture, the crimes of a thousand years,  
Mortared and welded together with fire, and blood, and tears,  
In the other for justice and mercy, a blade with never a stain,  
Is laid, the sword of Liberty, and the balance dips, O Spain.

Summon thy ships together, great is thy need for these,  
Cristobal, Colon, Viscaya, Oquendo, and Maria Therese,  
Let them be strong and many, for a vision I had by night,  
That the ancient wrongs thou hast done the world, came howling to  
the fight,

From the new world shores they gathered, Inca and Aztec slain,  
To the Cuban shot but yesterday, and our own dead seamen, Spain.

Summon thy ships together, gather a mighty fleet,  
For a strong young nation is arming, that has never known defeat,  
Summon thy ships together, there on thy blood stained sands,  
For a shadowy army gathers, with manacled feet and hands,  
A shadowy host of sorrows, and of shames too black to tell,  
That reach with their horrible wounds to thee, to drag thee down to  
hell.

Myriad phantoms, and spectres, thou warrest against in vain,  
Thou art weighed in the scales and found wanting,  
The balance of God, O Spain.

In the August number of the *D. A. R. Magazine*, I read an account of the celebration of the 137th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, at Memorial Continental Hall, by the D. A. R. Senator Jacob H. G. Gallinger of New Hampshire made the address. I quote from his speech. He said: "But back of all and beyond all is the Constitution of our country, and to that we must reverently yield obedience. Unfortunately in these days of political unrest, a disposition is manifested in

some quarters either to emascuate or entirely ignore it. At the present time there are forty-nine bills before the two houses of Congress proposing amendments to the Constitution and the end is not yet."

The Senator from New Hampshire has not kept abreast of the times. A nation frames laws, and constitutions, under the delusion that they will last forever, forgetting that the condition of life is change. Very able modern statesmen consider it to be the grand object of their craft to keep things as they are, rather than as they were. But the human race is not at rest, and bands with which for a moment it may be restrained, break all the more violently the longer they hold. No man can stop the march of destiny. The men who framed the Declaration of Independence never dreamed of what the future of the nation would be. Thomas Jefferson, the clearest sighted of them all, simply saw what his own generation needed, and to that he directed his genius. He knew well that times change, and we change with them. In one of his letters he says: "A generation may bind itself as long as its majority is in place—nothing is unchangeable, but the inherent and inalienable rights of men."

When Thomas Jefferson decided on the Louisiana purchase, he had no idea of the outcome of it, or what it would eventually lead to. What he wanted was the control of the mouth of the Mississippi and free navigation over that stream, for safe guarding the commercial and military interests of the new Republic, he never dreamed that there was any necessity of securing ground for new states. When Tallyrand asked Livingstone if he wanted the whole of Louisiana, he said, "No, all we want is New Orleans and the Floridas." Napoleon said, "If I give you New Orleans, the rest of the territory will be useless to me," and he actually forced us to buy it. The price paid for all, was only double what Jefferson offered for New Orleans alone.

Listen now to what your own and Indiana's own Maurice Thompson said in a ringing speech given at Crawfordsville and at Boston in 1900. It answers the Senator from New Hampshire and others of his ilk. "The Anglo-Saxon may be wrong, but if he is wrong, he is nearer right than any other man. Our civilization may be faulty, but it is the best in the world and it is going to win. But as sure as life it will win by courageous action, not by reading the Declaration of Independence on the Fourth of July. It will not win through the sort of patriots who turn their backs to the future, glue their eyes upon the past, mumble prayers to Thomas Jefferson, and dare not think for themselves. Would you abandon the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence? No, but I would interpret them in the light of present life, and not by a tallow dip."



The charters of Liberty must stand. He is a traitor to humanity and to his country, who would violate them. The sacred literature of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution, is a part of American life, it is the dye that colors our civilization, it is the exponent of that power which is inherent in our breed of men. That breed has had its goal from the first, and it will reach that goal or be crushed by its chariot.

No party, no political campaign, no election, can possibly stay or even modify the current of American energy, which has set forth to encircle the globe.

The sires of our race, shot over every inch of our territory. Their long, flint lock rifles, bored a way for them. Wherever they went, they took the flag; they were proud of it, and no man dared to pull it down from where they planted it. There were giants in those days. They gripped Florida and Louisiana, and Texas, and California, and held them as in a vise, and we still hold them, thank God. They had the wisdom, the liberal foresight, and the unhesitating courage, to interpret our sacred political literature, in the broadest light of the then present imperious demands of life. We shall do well to profit by their example, fully recognizing the tremendous vital expansion since their day. Emotional politicians, and nerveless sentimentalists declaim against the thought of military preparation. What are we as a nation to do? Take a serious and far-reaching view of it? The whole world is arming as it never armed before. A solemn Peace Congress adjourns, and immediately every army in Europe is practically mobilized, and every navy enormously strengthened.

The world movement today is colonization. Did you observe with what greedy haste Germany laid hands on the Caroline Islands, the moment that she found that we had not taken them? Have you heard how Germany has been trying to secure a foothold in the West Indies? Do you imagine we shall be able to fold our arms and doze serenely, while the world rearranges its border? Are we to murmur in dovelike tones, Peace, Peace, when there is no Peace? No. We shall have the nerve to double and treble our navy, we shall have the nerve to build the Nicaraguan canal. Germany may build a sea full of fleets, but we shall not be intimidated or checked. Not one little island of the Gulf, or the Carribean Sea, not one inch of South America, shall she take or control. Are we not as rich and courageous and patriotic as the Germans? Shall we deal in maudlin sentiment while they build their ships, drill their armies, and cast their enormous guns? When the fleets move out, ours must be the most powerful, or we must go down.

My friends, you may build a dam never so high, across a living stream, but your basin, no matter how large, will at length be filled, and then the stream will once more pursue its original destiny. You may set bounds for a people, as our bounds were set by Jefferson, Hamilton, and Washington, but when the frontier colonies for which the bounds were set have swollen from three millions to ninety-six millions, the wall breaks. No paper theory, held to a procrustian construction, can ever check the rush of life, seeking new levels and inevitable readjustments. Why not face unavoidable conditions with a comprehensive, business-like wisdom? Why not mount with the wave? We have already mounted with the wave, and he is but a crude and short-sighted statesman who does not realize it. The people see it, and feel it. The nation has taken new life from it; the flag is brighter and dearer for it; patriotism is broadened and deepened by it; our civilization has taken new hold by reason of it; and not one step backward will the Anglo-Saxon spirit permit.

I believe that Moses was chosen of God to lead his people out from their captivity in Egypt. I believe just as firmly that George Washington was chosen of God, to be our deliverer from the tyranny of England. Who shall say that Abraham Lincoln was not called of God, inspired of God, to lead us through the second great crisis of our history and to strike the shackles from off four millions of slaves?

Born in a little windowless hovel, reared in pinching poverty, singularly unattractive, yet it was reserved for him, late in life, without name or fame, to be snatched from obscurity, raised to supreme command, and intrusted with the destiny of a nation. He conquered every situation, he conquered every person with whom he came in contact. His knowledge of character, and his insight into the very thoughts of men, was almost superhuman.

Thurlow Weed's experience with him is an illustration. He says: "After Lincoln was nominated, I was greatly disappointed. I said I should like to see this man who has been brought up on the prairies of Illinois, and who has beaten our idol, Seward. I should like to fathom him, and find out how much the party has to fear for its success in his candidacy. So I decided to go to Springfield, and spend a few hours with him. I had no doubt at all that after an hour's chat with him, I could read him like a book. I had never met a man before, out of whom I was not able to pump the mysteries of his character. Well, I went to Springfield, and was received very cordially by Mr. Lincoln. I began to talk to him, and ask him questions. I spent two hours with him, and when I came away, I said,



‘Thurlow Weed, this is the first man you have ever met, that was too much for you.’ He pumped everything out of me, and I got nothing in return. I went away, and told my friends that there was one thing they need have no fear about. This man, if he was bred in a country town, knew enough to keep his own counsels, and they might be sure that he would do or say nothing, during the campaign, that would imperil the canvass. I knew that if I could not handle him, it was not likely that any other politician in our party would be able to do so. His self-reliance, his intellectual quickness, and his insight into other men’s motives, was something marvelous, and I was ready to admit that the party had made no mistake in selecting this man whom we thought a green countryman, as its candidate.

“After his election, I went again to see him, to talk with him about his Cabinet, and his measures. He told me he expected to ask Seward to be Secretary of State, and Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, but that was all I could get out of him. I saw that he understood the public men of the country as well as I did, though many of them he had never seen. He played with me, and that was something new for me. I had been accustomed to play with others. I realized that this man was the master politician of the party. At his first Cabinet meeting, there was no man of them, who had not been more conspicuous than Lincoln, up to the time of his nomination. There was Seward, the idol of the East, and a very great man, there was Chase of commanding intellect, Cameron, Blair, and Bates, all great men, and each one expected to dominate the President. Seward tried it first, but no one followed his example. Seward brought into the Cabinet a paper, in which he had set forth a certain policy he thought Lincoln ought to pursue, and which he, in effect, informed Lincoln he would take it upon himself to see carried out. It was a test moment, had Lincoln yielded his Cabinet would have been his master, but, with a queer mannerism, half humorous, half serious, he read the paper, struck out Mr. Seward’s recommendations, thanked him for his consideration, and in that moment, and motion, this assembly of great men realized, that the obscure lawyer from the West was the President.”

Two great lessons history teaches us. One that nations and individuals move under the control of that over-ruling power which limits their movements to a certain direction, and guides them in a certain way.

Another, that history is a voice forever sounding across the centuries the law of right and wrong. Opinions alter, creeds rise and fall, but our moral law is written on the tablets of eternity. For every false word and unrighteous deed, for cruelty

and oppression, for lust and vanity, the price has to be paid at last, not always by the chief offenders, but by some one. Justice and truth alone endure and live, and standing at the helm, has been from the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, the unseen steersman that men call God.

After a charming rendition by Miss May Klein, Crawfordsville, of "Birthday," by Woodman, and of Cadman's "At Dawning," Mrs. Maurice Thompson extended a cordial invitation to the Daughters and Friends to meet Mrs. Fairbanks, Mrs. Fowler and other visitors informally in the church parlors, and the conference adjourned.

#### WEDNESDAY MORNING, October 8th, 1913.

The second session of the Thirteenth Conference was called to order by the State Regent at 9:15 o'clock. A letter from Mrs. E. C. Atkins, State Chaplain, expressing regret at being unable to be present, was read. The Lord's Prayer was repeated by the audience, led by Mrs. Robertson, after which "America" was sung. The State Secretary called the roll of the chapters, showing a representation of twenty-nine chapters.

The minutes of the last session of the Twelfth Conference were then read by the Secretary and approved. The minutes of the first session of this Conference were read and approved.

Mrs. S. E. Perkins gave a report of the Twenty-second Continental Congress. In this report Mrs. Perkins gave briefly the affairs of the Congress. She spoke particularly of the inharmonious feeling that was said to exist at the National Meeting and blamed to a great extent the newspapers which gave the matter publicity. "Those who were in attendance at the Conference," said Mrs. Perkins, "did not realize there was so much trouble until they read it in the newspapers."

This was followed by our State Regent's report on "Our State Work." Mrs. Robertson.

My year's work has been work indeed. It was at the State Conference at Lafayette last year, that I became enthused with the idea of raising money for the debt on Memorial Continental Hall. I said in my pride, "I will raise \$5,000.00 in the State." I went to work; when I finished, I was obliged to remove the decimal point from where I originally placed it, but after all \$520 is a tidy little sum, and I am rather proud of it. I went about in the wind and rain, and the cold, but I count all this as nothing, when I think of the perfectly delightful time, that I had with every Regent, and every Chapter that I visited. Your gracious hospitality, your unfeigned pleasure in your greeting of me, and your cordial insistence that I come again, I shall never forget, then your letters to me, so full of love and loyalty,

I shall never forget. My intention when I started out was to visit every Chapter, but lack of time and opportunity prevented. Sometimes, when I could go to a Chapter, it was not convenient for them, sometimes it was not possible for me, to go when I was invited.

I am proud of the State of Indiana. I have spent some time of late, reading the reports of Chapter Regents in other States, and Indiana has no occasion to hang her head. I am proud of the sum you gave for the debt, you did well. Because I spent all this time going about to raise this money, I was obliged to neglect much of my regular State work, the forming of Chapters, etc.

This is the account of my journeying among the Chapters. On my way home from the State Conference at Lafayette, at the request of Mrs. Newberry J. Howe, Regent of the Charles Carroll Chapter, I spent a day with her at Delphi. She is thorough in all she does. She showed me the town, she took me to the High School, and had me speak in two of the rooms, and in the evening we had a large meeting of the Chapter and friends at the home of Mrs. Bowen. Later I visited Delphi again, gave a lecture in Mrs. Bowen's ball room, proceeds to go for the debt. Delphi is one of the small towns, and Delphi gave \$50.00.

I went to New Albany, attended a large and beautiful reception in the afternoon, and in the evening gave a lecture for the debt. The next day I went to Jeffersonville. I spent three days with Mrs. Clara Heaton Fitch, the Regent of the Ann Rogers Clark Chapter. How it did rain, for forty-eight hours the windows of heaven were opened and the floods came. Friday evening I gave a lecture in the chapel of the Episcopal Church. Saturday we had a most enthusiastic Chapter meeting.

I was invited to go to Corydon. They gave a beautiful reception in my honor. The guests were met, the feast was set, but the floods made it impossible for me to get there. I was very much disappointed, for beside my interests in the Chapter, I am deeply interested in the effort of the Chapter to preserve the old State House, where the first Indiana laws were framed. Every Chapter in the State should do its best to assist the Corydon Chapter to save this building to the state and the country.

When I found that Edinburg lay between Jeffersonville and Indianapolis, I telegraphed Miss Thompson, the Regent of the Edinburg Chapter, that I would arrive on the noon interurban, and wanted to meet the Chapter in the afternoon. Miss Thompson was equal to the emergency, she rallied the Chapter, and at three o'clock they were all at her house.

I went to Terre Haute, my old home. We had a very large and most delightful meeting at the home of Miss Mary Alice Warren, the Regent of the Fort Harrison Chapter.

From Terre Haute, I went to Vincennes to visit the Francis Vigo Chapter. I was taken off my feet, so to speak, with the old Harrison House. Somehow I had never grasped the idea that it was such a fine old house, nor that it is so interesting. Mrs. Reed, the Regent, and the committee who met me, took me there first. We spent some time going over it. I was shown the room where Gen. Harrison held his councils of war, they showed me the beautiful hall and staircase, the curious old cupboards, and the wonderful basement, where the kitchens were, and the servants had their quarters; they told me of the heroic work done by our State Vice Regent, Mrs. Cullop. They showed me the place where the underground passage to the river began. It was made as a means of escape in case of a sudden attack by the Indians. I saw where the tree once stood, under which Gen. Harrison made the treaty of peace with Tecumseh. We went to the cemetery to see the beautiful monument erected to the memory and in honor of, Francis Vigo, without whose aid the North West Territory would have been lost. This monument, erected by the Francis Vigo Chapter, is the finest in the State that I have seen. Vincennes is pre-eminently our historic town. Maurice Thompson has made it famous through his charming story, "Alice of Old Vincennes." A most interesting priest took us through the Church of St. Xavier. I thought of good old Father Beret, for under this church "lies enshrined his sacred dust."

As I looked around the town, I thought of that wonderful day when George Rogers Clark, with his handful of brave men, took the Fort. I wonder if any one ever reads Maurice Thompson's description of it, without a thrill at his heart. He makes us see Beverly as he hauls down the British colors, and raises the banner of Alice Roussillon. This was an act significant beyond any other done west of the mountains, in the great struggle for American independence, and the control of American territory. I must quote what Mr. Thompson says: "Hamilton, the British officer who had just surrendered to Clark, stood a little way from the foot of the tall flag-pole, his arms folded on his breast, his chin slightly drawn in, his brows contracted, gazing steadily on Beverly, while he was untying the halyards which had been wound around the base of the pole. The American troops in the Fort, were disposed so as to form three sides of a hollow square, facing inward. Clark made a signal, and at the tap of the drum, Beverly shook the ropes loose and began to lower the British colors. Slowly the bright emblem of the earth's mightiest nation crept down, in token of the fact, that a handful of back woodsmen had won an empire, by a splendid stroke of pure heroism. Then Alice Roussillon, whom Beverly believed was dead, suddenly appeared with the flag she made, and some one shouted, 'Raise her flag, raise the banner of Alice Roussillon,' and every voice seemed to echo the

words. Col. Clarke gave the command, and two minutes later it was made fast and the halyard began to squeak through the rude pulley at the top of the pole. Up, up, climbed the gay little emblem of glory, while the cannon crashed from the embrasures of the Block House hard by, and outside the roar of voices redoubled. Thirteen guns boomed the salute, though it should have been fourteen, the additional one for the great North West Territory, that day annexed to the domain of the young American Republic. The flag went up at Old Vincennes never to come down again." The Chapter held a meeting in the evening. Fortunately, Mrs. Cullop, the State Vice-Regent, was in Vincennes, and was present.

I visited Greencastle. Was the guest of Mrs. Denman, the Regent of the Washburn Chapter. A meeting was held in the evening at the home of one of the members. I enjoyed the meeting very much and regretted that I could not stay longer in Greencastle.

I was at Franklin twice. The first time I had a lecture before a Literary Club. I was the guest of Mrs. Guthrie. The next afternoon she invited the Chapter to meet in her ball room. On Flag Day I was again in Franklin, the guest of Mrs. Wilson, the Regent. We had a large meeting, and a most interesting one, for Mrs. Wilson had arranged a fine program.

Rochester gave me a warm welcome. We had a meeting of the Chapter in the afternoon which was most enthusiastic. In the evening I was entertained by the Regent, Mrs. Enoch Myers.

At Rushville I attended two very large meetings, one in the afternoon, one in the evening. Both were delightful. We had good music and great enthusiasm.

I was twice in Anderson, was the guest of Mrs. Arthur Brady, the Regent. The first time I met the Chapter alone; the second time I lectured in Mrs. Brady's drawing room for the debt. I went to Bloomington, the guest of Mrs. Otto Rott. The trip to and from Bloomington was a revelation and a delight. Mrs. Rott arranged a Chapter meeting in the afternoon; in the evening I gave a lecture. Mrs. Rott took me all over the city. I was very much impressed with the University grounds and buildings. They are beautiful.

Warsaw is almost at my own door and a charming little town. I was the guest of Mrs. Edgar Haymond, Regent of the Agnes Pruyn Chapter. I attended the regular Chapter meeting, listened to two excellent papers; then we all talked about D. A. R. matters, the debt in particular.

I promised to go to Plymouth. This was another instance where the guests were met, and the feast was set, and I, because of a stupid mistake of my own, about the date, was not present. The Gen. Francis Marion Chapter is wide awake. I spent one day with them, the

guest of Miss Emily Goldthwaite, Regent. She is on the alert to seize every opportunity to further the interests of her Chapter and the Society. We had a luncheon at the hotel at which there were seventy-five present. In the afternoon I gave a talk to the Chapter and friends. I went again to Marion on Sept. 19th, and gave a lecture.

The last visits I made were at Lafayette and Fowler. I was the guest of Mrs. Francis E. Boggs, Regent of the Gen. de LaFayette Chapter. It was the regular Chapter meeting, and most enjoyable. My only regret, Mrs. Fowler was not present. I spent a day with Mrs. Dinwiddie, at Fowler. I met the Chapter in the afternoon, also spoke at the High School, and at the Roman Catholic Parish School, at the invitation of Father Dhe, a mutual friend of Mrs. Dinwiddie and myself.

Washington's Birthday I was the guest of the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Indianapolis, with Miss Landers, Regent. I enjoyed the occasion exceedingly. This ends the story of my journeying among the Chapters.

There is not much to tell in the way of work done in the State. The fact is, that it takes heroic effort now to establish a Chapter. The State has been swept and garnished, the harvest has been gathered by my predecessors, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Fowler, Mrs. Guthrie, and Mrs. Dinwiddie. I go about the field like Ruth of old, picking up a sheaf here and there, but it is little that they have left. I have formed a Chapter at Wabash of which I am very proud. I deeply regret that the Regent, Mrs. Clara H. Bent, who worked so faithfully to form this Chapter, cannot be here to present the first report. We named this Chapter "Frances Slocum." She lies buried twelve miles from Wabash, "Frances Slocum, the White Rose of the Miamis." "The Lost Sister of Wyoming." She was stolen Nov. 2d, 1778, by three Delaware Indians. She was then not quite five years old. Her relatives spent years in unavailing search for her. Her father was killed by the Indians, and her mother had been in her grave more than twenty-nine years when Col. George Ewing of Fort Wayne found Frances. She had drifted to Indiana, married a Miami Indian, and had several children. Her brothers came to see her, they tried to persuade her to go and live with them. It was too late. She was an old woman, she had forgotten her mother tongue, she had lived so long among the Indians she was practically one of them, and she refused to go. I have had a most interesting correspondence with Mrs. Martha Bennett Phelps of Wilkes Barre, Pa., who is a grand niece of Frances Slocum. It came about in a curious way. In July I received a letter from the Regent of the Wyoming Valley Chapter asking me if I knew anything about the grave of Frances Slocum, and if I knew whether it was properly cared for. If so, would I



write to Mrs. Martha Bennett Phelps about it. I lost no time in writing to Mrs. Phelps, and have had several letters from her. She expresses the great pleasure and appreciation of our naming the Wabash Chapter for Frances Slocum. In 1905 Mrs. Phelps wrote a life of Frances Slocum. She presented a copy to the Wabash Chapter, and one to me. Frances Slocum was as Mrs. Phelps expresses it, "a real suffering Daughter of the American Revolution."

I have another Chapter at New Harmony just ready to come in. I appointed Miss Mary Fauntleroy, organizing Regent. She found the prospect at first rather uncertain, no interest, but she persevered, and at last there was a sound of going in the top of the "Mulberry trees," and before the next Conference, there will be a Chapter at New Harmony.

I have appointed Organizing Regents in five other places. I fully expected to have a Chapter at Gary, to report at this Conference, but not so.

I, unfortunately perhaps, have not a "statistical mind." I cannot tell you just how many letters I have written, but every Regent knows that I did not neglect her in that line. The pile I sent away greatly exceeded the replies I received, I regret to say. I had 1,500 sheets of paper when I took my seat in the State Regent's chair; it is almost gone, and the 500 cards are all gone. There were 240 members admitted from October 11th, 1912, to October 11th, 1913.

Mrs. John Lee Dinwiddie, Vice-President General, being unable to be present, Mrs. James M. Fowler made the report on National Memorial to Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, saying in part as follows:

Madam State Regent and Daughters: I seem destined to try to fill Mrs. Dinwiddie's place. A year ago at our annual congress the subject came up of a memorial to Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison and it was decided at that time that the memorial should be a tablet. Mrs. Dinwiddie was made chairman and I was made vice-chairman. It was also voted that we should have a memorial scholarship in honor of Mrs. Harrison. Mrs. Dinwiddie was not able to be present, so as Vice-President General I gave this report, which I am going to read to you:

"Madam President General and Daughters: When a call was issued twenty-two years ago to all women interested in organizing a Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, only a few responded. Those few, however, organized not only for a day or a year, but for future generations as well, and called themselves the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Caroline Scott Harrison, then first lady of the land, as wife of President Benjamin Harrison, was asked to become our first Presi-

dent General. By accepting she not only conferred an honor upon us, but showed her faith in our future growth.

In the absence of Mrs. John Lee Dinwiddie, Chairman of the Memorial Committee, I, as Vice-Chairman, have the honor of presenting to you, Madam President General, for Memorial Continental Hall, a bronze tablet, in loving memory of Mrs. Harrison.

In accordance with the wish of the Twenty-first Continental Congress, this tablet has been placed in the Indiana Room, where it will always be a visible token of our love and esteem for our first President General, Caroline Scott Harrison."

The President General in accepting the tablet said: "In behalf of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution I accept this beautiful tablet *in memoriam* of Caroline Scott Harrison, first President General, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The name of Caroline Scott Harrison is inscribed in the heart of every loyal Daughter of the American Revolution. She needs no tablet of bronze, or shaft of marble to perpetuate her memory—but as the outward expression of this reverent feeling, this tablet has been placed here in the room which bears the name of her beloved State. This is done in token to the world that the Daughters of the American Revolution are not ungrateful or unmindful of the service that no other woman then living could have rendered; by this action ranking her with the women and men whom to commemorate, this memorial building has been erected."

Mrs. Fowler: You understand, ladies of the Congress, that the bronze tablet has been placed in the Indiana Room as the highest possible token of love and esteem, and I hope you will all look at it. Now then I have a surprise for Indiana—a very delightful surprise. The clay model has been presented to the State of Indiana by the artist, Mr. Hans Shuler. He has done this because Mrs. Harrison was from Indiana, and because the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of your Committee appointed last Congress, are both from Indiana.

Mrs. McKee, daughter of Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, made the following address: "Madam President, and Daughters of the American Revolution: A speech is not expected of me on this occasion, nor am I prepared to make one. I simply desire to express my gratification and appreciation of this beautiful memorial to my mother's memory. To your President General, and to those who have taken an earnest and active part in the accomplishment of this purpose, I simply say, I thank you."

Mrs. Cullop accepted the model for Indiana and said in part: "On behalf of the State of Indiana, I accept this clay model presented to our State by the distinguished artist, Mr. Hans Shuler, of



Baltimore, with the deepest gratitude. I am sure that I voice the sentiment of every Daughter as well as every citizen in our State when I say that this model shall occupy a place of honor in our State where it can be seen by all our people, and that beautiful and inspiring face should be an incentive to every Daughter of Indiana to march forward with the patriotic work she so ably began and cherish her as one of our noblest of women."

The presentation of the scholarship fell to Mrs. Robertson, who said: "Madam President General and Daughters of the Congress: I come before you to present a memorial to Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison. I regret exceedingly that Mrs. Dinwiddie, who had all the work and trouble of raising this money, could not be here to present it to you in person.

A monument of marble or bronze is beautiful to the eye, but with its beauty and the record of the person or deed commemorated it stops, it remains forever the same. This scholarship, a memorial to our beloved and revered first President General, is in a sense alive. The money given for this scholarship working day and night, year after year, will each year earn the \$50.00 necessary to give a mountain girl one year in one of the mountain schools. This girl, born in a windowless hovel, born in pinching poverty, with no better outlook into the future; given this scholarship, enters a new world; here she will be taught the wisdom of books; here she will be trained in the things of the spirit, the things unseen and eternal; and here she will be taught that most important thing for a girl to learn, the beautiful art of home making, for it is the woman who makes the home; it is the woman who in the majority of cases makes or unmakes her husband. It is the woman who, more than any other, influences the children she bears. Therefore, a woman's highest ambition should be to make her home a veritable haven of rest, filled to the brim with love and peace and great content. A home like this becomes a species of throne from which there issues daily to the world a sort of proclamation of peace and purity and good will. This mountain girl will, when she goes into a home of her own, bring to it the lessons she has learned at the school. She herself becomes a living memorial. She will be followed by a long procession of other girls and thus influence numberless other lives, which the angel writing in the book of gold can compute. Madam President General, I present this living memorial to Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, our first President General."

Mrs. Scott accepted on behalf of the National Society, saying in part: Daughters of the American Revolution, I accept this beautiful gift from the Daughters, and I would suggest that this scholarship be given to a descendant of a revolutionary ancestor, who is a pupil in the school of Miss Berry, at Rome, Ga.

The report of National Committee on Liquidation and Endowment Fund was given by the Chairman, Mrs. Fowler.

MRS. FOWLER.

Mme. State Regent and Daughters:

Last year I was National Chairman of the Penny-a-Day plan, and am bringing to you much the same report as that given at Congress in April. To me the most important question before us today is not *how* are we going to pay for the marble palace we have erected in memory of our ancestors, but *when* are we going to pay for it. The conception of this wonderful monument dates back many years—we first anticipated such a home; then the time came when we purchased the site; accepted the plans; laid the corner stone; commenced to pile up the marble blocks and place the wonderful monoliths. It is always easier to begin a thing than to finish it—easier to raise the first dollar than the last. Work sometimes takes the edge from enthusiasm, and so in the course of time, we found it difficult to raise money fast enough to finish our building. Guided by one of the wisest heads we have ever had, I refer to Mrs. McLean, and with the opinion of business men to sustain us, we voted in the Seventeenth Continental Congress to bond our building. We had the choice of doing this and getting into Continental Hall, or finishing it, piece by piece, as we had sufficient funds. We chose the former plan, by a large majority vote. Then what did we do? Folded our hands to a certain extent. Most of the chapters thought our troubles were over, when we went on building and later came to live in our beautiful, finished and furnished home. In reality our troubles had only begun, because we were building on borrowed money, at a five per cent. rate of interest. We cannot call it our home, so long as we owe one dollar upon it.

Each year the chapters have been asked to make contributions; each year the Treasurer General has been able to turn money from the current fund into the building fund, and each year we have been able to pay off a number of bonds, thus stopping interest as well as principal. But we were obliged to devise some way of raising these last dollars faster. Two years ago Mrs. Williard T. Block, of the Chicago Chapter, brought to Congress the "Certificate and Endowment" plan for paying off the debt. By paying one dollar you secure a certificate of descent—seventy-five cents of that dollar goes to the Treasurer General to be applied directly on the debt; twenty-five cents goes to defray the cost of the certificate. Congress voted to accept her plan, and that vote authorized Mrs. Block to buy certificates in great quantities and prepare for business. The Daughters did not live up to their part of the agreement, and in her first report to Congress, Mrs. Block made a further plea, and said if every Daughter in the organization would give a penny a day we could pay off the

debt and have a good sum left as an endowment. Now right here let me say that if two years ago we had asked each Daughter in the organization for one dollar—saying nothing about certificates for which 25 cents must be deducted, it would have been much better. But Mrs. Block's idea was that most people like some return for money advanced, and so she worked out the certificate idea.

A penny a day sounded so easy, and I with much enthusiasm, made a motion that the President General appoint a committee who should urge each daughter in the organization to give a penny a day for one year. She rewarded my enthusiasm by making me Chairman, and to say the least it was not so easy as it seemed. Printed circulars and personal letters were sent to every Chapter. Although I spent the winter in California, my mail followed me and the work was kept up from day to day. The greatest difficulty encountered was the idea that we were asking for two separate contributions. The penny a day is not in opposition to the Block plan. We intended them to work together. The penny a day is only a quicker way of arriving at the same conclusion—paying the debt—and entitled you to three certificates in place of the one you receive if you only pay one dollar. In my report I recommended that the penny-a-day plan be tried another year, for when fully understood it seems such an easy way to wipe out our debt. When our Hall is paid for, it will leave us free for patriotic work and to do things for our own localities.

Counting the money sent to me, and that contributed after my report at Congress, we realized \$10,000 from penny-a-day contributions—enough to take up two bonds. Next year must bring forth the fruit of our labor, for the ground has been well prepared and the seed well planted.

The State Regent announced that Miss Eliza Browning had received the appointment of National Chairman of "Welfare of Women and Children, and a Safe and Sane Fourth of July." At this time she asked for Miss Browning's report:

MISS BROWNING.

Madam Regent: The General Assembly of Indiana of 1913 enacted a number of laws that affect the Welfare of Women and Children. The most important of these I have included in the following list:

*Baths.* Public baths and swimming pools shall be established in all cities of more than 20,000 inhabitants.

*Juvenile.* Juvenile Courts shall be held in all counties by the Judge of the Circuit Court, who shall have all jurisdiction and possess all powers and duties pertaining to the Juvenile Court. (This does not apply to Marion County, where there is already a Juvenile Court.)

*Divorce.* No divorce case shall be tried within sixty days of the filing of the suit.

*Playgrounds.* Fort Wayne was authorized to establish, equip and maintain playgrounds. A later law authorizes playgrounds in cities of 10,000 or less. Park Boards and School Boards to permit use of grounds.

*Hospitals.* County hospitals for tuberculosis patients. At least two out of five of the trustees to be women.

*Orphans' Homes.* Provides for county orphan asylums, a detention home, and legalizes the payment of maintenance to private orphan asylums. (This removes children from the poor houses).

*Minors.* A supplemental law to the one prohibiting sale of liquor, tobacco or drugs to persons under twenty-one. This forbids minors buying.

*Truancy.* This requires all normal children to be sent to school and applies to those between the ages of seven and fourteen. It also applies to all children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen, if not at work. They must either be in school or at work. This removes the objectionable feature of the child labor law of two years ago, which provided that the child must go to school until fourteen years of age, and in a later clause provided that he should not work until he had reached the age of sixteen, thus throwing him out on the streets just at the formative period of his life.

*Teachers.* A law raising the various grades of the minimum wage.

*Teachers' pensions.* Established for the city of Terre Haute along same lines as at Indianapolis. This law also provides for pensions in towns of from 10,000 to 105,000 on good lines, but not so liberally as in Indianapolis.

*Public offenses.* Punishment for the crime of rape—imprisonment two to twenty years and a fine of not to exceed \$1,000.00.

*Tenement houses.* This was Mrs. Albion F. Bacon's bill and provides that all tenement houses shall be kept in good repair as to matters affecting health, safety, or morals. This act is particularly directed toward the betterment of conditions affecting women and their welfare. It provides that buildings shall be erected with due attention paid to air, heating, ventilation and all moral and sanitary conditions. It was a splendid law, but was clipped and pruned and many of its best provisions hampered. However, it is well provided with penalties, heavy fines and imprisonment for violation of its provisions.

The General Assembly refused to pass a law providing for an eight-hour day for laboring women; later a bill for a nine-hour day

was also defeated. But they did appoint a commission to investigate labor conditions of women in Indiana. In the meantime, women are working ten, twelve and fourteen hours a day in many instances. In laundries, it is said, the sanitation is poor, and ventilation insufficient; machinery crowded together, low ceilings, and damp floors, and hot steamy atmosphere make them undesirable and unhealthy places in which to work. These workers must stand while at their work, unless in one of the few model laundries. Women, employed in factories, work within reach of dangerous machinery, in deafening noise, in poorly ventilated rooms with unsanitary conditions, and no conveniences to speak of.

In mercantile pursuits, the great menace to the health of the women clerks is in the long hours of standing. This is true of the department stores, five-and-ten-cent stores, waitresses in hotels and restaurants, etc. In many of the large establishments great attention has been paid to all these points of sanitation, ventilation, etc., with the result that conditions are almost ideal. In some of the stores seats are provided that are supposed to be used when the clerks are not busy. But it is said that these clerks understand well that they are not expected to use them.

In nineteen states only, laws have been passed regulating the hours of women's labor, to nine hours in some and ten hours in others. This will have the effect of shortening, for instance, the hours of the candy makers at Christmas time from fourteen hours to nine or ten hours in these nineteen states. It will remove the nightmare of Christmas from those clerks in the stores who now view this blessed season with hate and despair. It will hasten the coming of the early closing on Saturday night, and the abolition of the preparation for the "mill end," "annual" and "white sales" when the clerks must work over time to mark their wares with the "marked down" prices. And lastly, it will help to lessen the line of men who stand at the employee's door on the nights of these long days, waiting, too great a proportion of them, not for the girls who have legitimate escorts in that line, but for those other "worn with the long day's work, possibly with but few friends, or no one at home to know if she does not come directly home from her work. A fertile field for the furtherance of vile plans." In nineteen states this help will be given, but not yet in Indiana.

Will you look about you, when you return to your homes, to see if there is some of all this in your midst? You will be called a meddler, if you even mildly call attention to the fact that in these nineteen states the law is back of a movement to produce better conditions, and that we hope that 1915 will see Indiana in that list of states that have stepped a little farther up into the light. Will you help create the sentiment that is the necessary prelude to successful legislation?

Will you help to take Indiana out of the list of the unenlightened states, and put her where she may have the chance to change these existing conditions for others that are livable. Nineteen hundred and fifteen is a little more than a year ahead of us and is not long, for a campaign of education. But let us not celebrate our Centennial with these laws unamended, a blot upon our state's good name.

The State Regent called for the report on "Children of the American Republic." Mrs. H. W. Moore, Chairman, said, in part, as follows:

My report of C. A. R. is not extensive, but I feel that the movement is not lagging. I find Chapter Regents all over the State are giving thought to this subject. There are various reasons why a C. A. R. society cannot be formed in all Chapters, but new ones will be formed. You know, "If a person wishes for a thing long enough and hard enough, one shall surely get it."

This report is from Huntington. We have two societies of the C. A. R., the Senior and Junior societies. The Seniors last year had thirty-three members. They held eight meetings. The Junior society is made up of children between the ages of six and twelve. They also held eight meetings during the past year. Their program included the study of the American Revolution.

The Fort Steuben Society, Jeffersonville, reported a membership of seventeen, with six regular meetings in the past year. Mrs. Perkins gave a brief outline of the plan for the society formed in the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter.

Mrs. Moore then read "The Story of Your Charter" as follows:

#### THE STORY OF YOUR CHARTER.

I have many times related to patriotic assemblies the history illustrated by the beautiful sketch on the Charters issued by our National Society of the Children of the American Revolution. Our National Board, C. A. R., have now requested me to write it for publication in leaflet form, a copy of which is to be sent to each Society as a further inspiration toward the best development of our children and youth as desired by the Father of our Country.

Very soon after I founded the National Society, C. A. R., I chose its motto, and then I began to search for a true, historic basis for a sketch for the Charter. I consulted every possible authority on Washington, and his time. At last, at the Congressional Library, I found the following, which I copied from the volume, giving the story with suggestions for the sketch to be prepared. This when completed I laid before our National Board, C. A. R., and it was accepted.

From *Memories of His Own Time*, including the Revolution, the

Empire, and the Restoration, by Lieut.-Gen. Count Mathieu Dumas, in two volumes. London: 1839, Vol. 1, pp. 32-33:

"General Washington and General Rochambeau decided on passing the whole of the winter (1780-81) in passive observation, always holding themselves ready to profit by the most favorable circumstances which might present themselves. The whole of this comparative suspension of hostilities was well employed in putting the American Army in good condition for the opening of the campaign; and Gen. Rochambeau, on his side, who was expecting the arrival of a second division, prepared himself to aid our allies with vigour. Gen. Washington, accompanied by the Marquis de la Fayette, repaired in person to the French headquarters. We had been impatient to see the hero of Liberty. His dignified address, his simplicity of manner, and mild gravity, surpassed our expectation, and won every heart. After having conferred with Count Rochambeau, as he was leaving us to return to his headquarters near West Point, I received the welcome order to accompany him as far as Providence. We arrived there at night; the whole of the population had assembled from the suburbs; we were surrounded by a crowd of children carrying torches, reiterating the acclamations of the citizens; all were eager to approach the person of him whom they called their father, and pressed so closely around us that they hindered us from proceeding. Gen. Washington was much affected, stopped a few moments, and pressed my hand, said: 'We may be beaten by the English; it is the chance of war; but behold an army which they can never conquer.' "

From diligent search among all authorities, I have never been able to find any earlier mention of Washington as "Father," the honor doubtless belonging to this little band of children grouped to reverently welcome him in 1780.

The Children of the American Revolution is indeed an Army that can never be conquered.

HARRIET M. LOTHROP,

Founder of the National Society of the Children of the Am. Rev.

C. A. R. MOTTO.

"For God and my Country."

C. A. R. "PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE."

"I pledge allegiance to my Flag and to the Republic for which it stands: One Nation indivisible, with Liberty and Justice for All."

The report on the Children of the Republic was not given. Mrs. Rose Budd Stewart, Chairman, was unable to attend the meeting.



Mrs. Newberry Howe read a report of the Reciprocity Bureau Committee, which was as follows:

Our State Chaplain, Mrs. E. C. Atkins, said in her excellent address at the Lafayette Conference, "Thought is catching, as catching as scarlet fever, one person gives a thought to another, and it is passed on to others. When enough people have the same thought, something is sure to be done." Our State Regent has given her thought, that this organization should have a Reciprocity Bureau, to the Chapter Regents. We have tangible evidence in this table of Year Books, that they have caught her thought. We now hope that not only the thought, but the altruistic spirit may spread among the whole D. A. R. organization until we have enough to cause a general Reciprocity contagion.

Some already know the value of a Reciprocity Bureau, by experience, in its use in the Federation of Clubs. This discussion of the subject is therefore intended for those who are not acquainted with its benefits, and think of it as theory which has not been reduced to practice.

Reciprocity is the art of giving and receiving—it is the practice of the principle—"Freely ye have received, freely give." I am a very busy woman, and if I did not believe that a Reciprocity Bureau for the D. A. R. work will be worth while, on no account should I have been willing to assist in collecting material. I have felt the need of it in my own Chapter work, and usually that which is of benefit to one chapter, will benefit the whole organization. I believe that such a bureau of information will be a valuable adjunct to the D. A. R. work throughout the state. As "'tis the mind that makes the body rich," this reservoir of material, showing the intellectual work of the Chapters, will be the most valuable possession in years to come of the D. A. R. body.

Our aim is to make a collection of Year Books, syllabi for study, programs of entertainments, magazine articles, and anything else that will be of use to the Chapters. We should have a portfolio of colonial and historical pictures that will be useful for special occasions. Books that are not usually found in the public libraries, and would be suitable for reading aloud at Chapter meetings are desirable. We also expect to have a list of persons who will go to Chapters as entertainers at reasonable rates. There are other branches which may be added in the future.

I had the pleasure, at the council of the General Federation, held in Baltimore last April, of hearing the report of Mrs. Mary I. Wood, who has had this in charge for many years. She said that the demands upon it had so increased that four clerks are now constantly required to carry on the work. She spoke of the Reciprocity Bureau



as "the child of us all," because it embraces every department of work.

The Reciprocity Bureau of the Federation was started by a committee appointed at Ft. Wayne in 1904, one of whom, Mrs. I. W. Taylor, of Ft. Wayne, is a member of the committee I represent. In nine years the work has steadily increased, until now an average of ten Regents' papers are sent out daily. They own over five hundred study outlines and programs. During the past year two hundred and seventy-two manuscripts have been sent out, also five hundred and forty-six programs. Any number can be borrowed at the uniform price of ten cents. A booklet is issued each year at the expense of the Federation, containing a list of all material and entertainers.

This Bureau will be of value from a social, a literary, and an economical standpoint. Mrs. Robertson recommended, at the Lafayette Conference, that the Chapters exchange Year Books in order to become better acquainted with each other. How can this be done more easily than through a central station to be as a base of supplies, "from which the Chapters can reach across the State each other." I had several requests last year for the Charles Carroll Year Book. I agreed to send it, but was unable to do so. Now it will be available with those of other Chapters in our Bureau. It is obvious that by this exchange of Year Books, one can know of the work of other Chapters, their social affairs, and memberships. There is great inspiration to be obtained by a perusal of those interesting and attractive Year Books.

The Bureau will be of value from a literary standpoint, because it should stimulate better literary work to know that the best papers can be sent to the Reciprocity Bureau to be used over and over again, by other Chapters. A paper may have cost weeks of reading and thought. It is read in minutes, and then consigned to the waste basket or to oblivion in the attic, having served its whole purpose. How much better it will be now to be able to send it into the Reciprocity Bureau to be of further use? The economic value of the Bureau will be unlimited in this day, when there is a general complaint of having too much to do, and of too little time. The saying of Chaucer, "She was a busy woman, but not so busy as she seemed," will hardly apply to the modern woman of today for the demands upon her are "legion." Our grandmothers worked hard, but yet with all their toiling and spinning, found dignity and poise in their daily household routine, but the modern woman rushes around as an example of one being too busy to have time for anything. The call of one lady upon another is now often but a recital of how much each has to do. What better recommendation, therefore, could there be for the Reciprocity Bureau, than that it will be a time and labor-saving device? A program committee can save time by selecting some of their

subjects and entertainments from the Year Books of other Chapters. When a member finds that it will be impossible for her to write her paper, it will be much easier to send to the Bureau for one, than to persuade a substitute to do her work. A Regent may save a meeting when someone fails her on the program, by declaring an emergency, and providing a paper from the Reciprocity Bureau. A Regent at the Lafayette Conference last year, spoke of the embarrassment of one Regent being obliged to report upon another woman's work. In the By-laws of one Chapter, at least, that very point is provided for. An examination of the By-laws of different Chapters will reveal many good provisions that other Chapters would do well to imitate. This Bureau will also be the means of conserving material to be handed down to those who in the future will come into the Chapters.

We who are your Committee see no reason why the Indiana division of the D. A. R. should not have a Reciprocity Bureau of high quality, that will be a credit to the organization. I therefore urge you, upon your return home, to secure papers and other material for us, sending the very best that your Chapter can command.

A young man once had the pleasure of showing his old father the Pacific ocean for the first time. After viewing it for some time, the old gentleman said, "I am disappointed, it looks small." The fault was not with the ocean but with his imagination; he could not look beyond his own horizon, and realize that the mighty waters were stretching out in every direction. We ask you to look beyond the present, and try to imagine how much this Reciprocity Bureau will mean to the organization in future years. In this day we hear a great deal said about giving a message and having a vision. This is the vision we wish you to have, and we have given our message. We are trying to do our part, will you do yours? Our success depends upon you.

The State Regent then called for the report of the State Historian. The Chairman, Miss Emerson, gave the following:

In the office of State Historian, I feel that I am like John the Baptist, only a forerunner, preparing the way for the one who shall come after me. But if I can make smooth and straight the path of the next historian, I shall feel that I have earned my salary, at least. Not long ago I visited a D. A. R. Chapter, on the night they elected officers. The one nominated for historian had been the secretary and she remarked she would rather be historian because that officer *did not have anything to do*. I believe that idea must be prevalent among the Historians of Indiana Chapters, for not one Chapter Historian has reported to me this year.

I suppose you all read the magazine, *American Monthly*, not forgetting the reports of the National Board of Management. This is usually in fine print in the back of the magazine, so fearing you may

have overlooked it, permit me to call your attention to the report of the Historian General which is given in the November number of 1912, page 237. The Historian of each Chapter was made a member, by virtue of her office, of the Historical Research Committee. I suggest that as soon as possible you have this report read in your meeting. The Historian General lays emphasis on the importance of the office of Chapter Historian; urges that the duties of that office be more clearly defined. Among the suggested lines of work the following applicable to Indiana are: Preservation of family Bibles and family records; town, county, state and church records; lists of pioneers, cemetery inscriptions; preservation of copies of early county histories; collection of relics, collecting verse and prose, hymns and songs of patriotism; copies of historic paintings; sworn affidavits of early settlers; dictionary of Indiana names and their meanings; early surveys and maps; marking historical sites; copies of articles in the early newspapers. Those who have actual knowledge of these affairs in your county are fast fading away, and I wish to urge the importance of the office of Historian. We have a beautiful unwritten history. Do you think there is nothing to do?

One Chapter in Indiana, the John Paul Chapter of Madison, has an active Committee of Historical Research. May we not all emulate this most excellent Chapter? The years 1912 and 1913 are full of anniversary days for the Central States, and from the Great Lakes to far beyond the Ohio River we hear the names of Perry, Wayne, Harrison, Croghan, and many others. The first of the chain of anniversaries was held in our own state, when Ft. Wayne most fittingly celebrated, on Sept. 10, 1912, the relief of Ft. Wayne by the gallant Major Croghan.

Mrs. Alexander of Rushville, who has done much work along the line of historical research, sent me the list of Revolutionary pensioners in their county.

I also hope you have noticed the work of the Old Trail's Road Committee in connection with the "Ocean to Ocean" Highway. Our officers are working valiantly but we must stop long enough to consider that they can do but little unless we "Uphold Their Hands." The road goes through the heart of Indiana, and when you are called upon to write or see your congressman, I hope you will not fail them. Right along this line the various Chapter historians *can*, if they will, make records of all old trails, traces and portages in their locality, to place on the State records. The Indiana Historical Society invite the Chapter Historians to become members of their organizations. I have with me application blanks, and copies of a speech by Mr. Jacob Piatt Dunn at Anderson which explains all. I shall be much pleased if each Chapter Historian will see me sometime during the convention.

Those of you who subscribed to the *Indiana Quarterly Magazine of History* should not forget to renew their subscriptions, and I hope many more will subscribe. A membership in the Indiana Historical Society includes a subscription to the magazine.

The members will notice my bill for postage and stationery for the two years I have been in office. This was occasioned by my earnest efforts to stimulate the Chapter Historians into some kind of energy, and also by requests for reports. I certainly believe "I have neither wit, nor words, nor worth, nor utterance, nor the power of speech" to move you. Now, dear chapter Historians, will you not go home and get busy? And if I have occasion to write you, won't you please reply to my letters? I receive requests from all over the United States for information concerning the burial place of some Revolutionary soldier, and it is impossible for me to help these people without your co-operation. I have obtained the required information for five non-residents of Indiana through my records.

Historians are born and not made, and when the time for your next election rolls around, elect some one to the office of Historian who knows the locality, who is proud of her native State, and who is enthusiastic in the work of the order.

In closing, let me quote from article one of the "Objects of the Society." "To perpetuate the spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence, by the acquisition and protection of historical spots, the erection of monuments; by the encouragement of historical research, by the preservation of documents and relics, and by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries."

Mrs. John Carey, of Indianapolis Chapter, moved that Mrs. John Foster, Past President General, and Mrs. C. W. Fairbanks, Past President General, be made perpetual delegates to all future Conferences. The motion carried.

Miss Lucy Guthrie delighted the audience by singing "Where Love Abides," also "The Wild Grape Vine." The words of the latter by one of the Daughters, Mrs. James Petree of Oxford.

The following committees were appointed by State Regent:  
Committee on Resolutions, Mrs. Otto Rott, Mrs. Grace Wallace Snyder, Miss Emma Donnell.

Committee on Time and Place, Miss Margaret Vesey, Mrs. Hawkins, Mrs. Bowen.

Conference adjourned.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, October 8th, 1913.

Conference was called to order by the State Regent at 1:30 o'clock.

Mrs. Charles Thompson sang in a pleasing manner, McDougal's "Beaming Eyes" and "Joy of the World" by Harriet Weir.

Mrs. Robertson announced that the State Memorial Committee would not make a report at this session, as the Chairman, Mrs. Arthur Brady, was not present.

Miss Mary Alice Warren, Chairman of the Committee on *D. A. R. Magazine*, sent her report to be read by Mrs. Adamson, which was as follows:

Fifty requests were sent out the last of February asking for subscriptions to *The Daughters of the American Monthly Magazine*.

Up to this time three replies have been received.

The Connersville Chapter reports five new subscriptions in addition to two they were already taking.

The Spencer Chapter asked for information intending to send in one subscription, but have not reported that it was sent in.

The Ann Rogers Clark Chapter, Jeffersonville, were already taking eight copies.

The Fort Harrison Chapter, Terre Haute, renewal of subscription to Public Library and one renewal to member.

The State Regent called for the Chapter Regents' reports and the following responded:

Agnes Pruyn Chapter, Warsaw, Mrs. Edgar Haymond, Regent.

Alexander Hamilton Chapter, Franklin, Mrs. Schlosser, Regent.

Ann Rogers Clark Chapter, Jeffersonville, Mrs. Clara Fitch, Regent.

Bloomington Chapter, Bloomington, Mrs. Otto Rott, Regent.

Calumet Chapter, East Chicago, not represented.

Captain Harmon Aughe Chapter, Frankfort, Mrs. R. W. Wallace.

At this time there was an unusual interruption to the program by the entrance of a visitor. The State Regent said: "This is a most interesting time. I have the pleasure of presenting to you Mrs. Lucinda McMullen of New Market, who belongs to the Dorothy Q Chapter, and is a real Daughter of the Revolution. Mrs. McMullen is eighty-nine years of age, and is one of but few women in the United States who can claim the honor of being a daughter of a soldier of the Revolution."

Mrs. McMullen made a few remarks, saying in part: "I never have much to say, but I can say something. I was fourteen years old when father died, but I lived at home until I was

eighteen. Then I had my lot cast among strangers. I have always tried to live right. My father lived to be old and helpless. I think he was a Revolutionary soldier under Washington at the battle of Yorktown. He was only fifteen when he went into the army. He said it was a hard place to live, and yet it was not as hard as some lives. But the Lord blessed him and helped him home to see his family."

Mrs. Waugh then introduced Mr. J. H. Armentrout, through whose kindness Mrs. McMullen was permitted to attend this meeting. He made the following remarks: "Ladies, it is a pleasure for me to be with you this afternoon under these circumstances. This old lady asked me to thank the Crawfordsville Chapter, and through them the National Association, for the service they have rendered her in her old days. The situation is this: She inherited enough from her husband's estate to get a little home in New Market, and she deeded that home to this good woman sitting here (turning to Mrs. O'Connor) that she might help to care for her in her old age. I want to say to you she has faithfully performed her duty, and, friends, you should witness the gratitude of this good Daughter, old in years, but young in gratitude, and I wish to thank you in behalf of the people of New Market for what you are doing to assist her. Personally, I also desire to thank you."

On the suggestion of one of the Daughters present, a collection was taken for Mrs. McMullen. This amounted to fifty dollars. During this time Mrs. Thompson sang "A Perfect Day." At the request of Mrs. McMullen, "Jesus Lover of My Soul" was sung by the entire audience, accompanied on the piano by the State Regent. Mrs. Robertson, turning to Mrs. McMullen, said: "The ladies present you this money as a token of love and respect, but the 'greatest of these is love.'"

The reports of Chapter Regents were then resumed:

Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Indianapolis, Mrs. S. E. Perkins, Regent.

Captain William Polk, Red Key, not represented.

Charles Carroll Chapter, Delphi, Mrs. Newberry Howe, Regent.

Connersville Chapter, Connersville, State Regent.

Cradle of Liberty Chapter, not represented.

Dorothy Q Chapter, Crawfordsville, Mrs. Maurice Thompson, Regent.

Fort Harrison Chapter, Terre Haute, Mrs. Adamson.

Fowler Chapter, Fowler, State Secretary.

Frances Slocum Chapter, Wabash, Mrs. Grace Wallace Snyder.

Francis Vigo Chapter, Vincennes, Mrs. C. S. McClure.

General Arthur St. Clair Chapter, Indianapolis, Miss Gertrude Baker.

General de Lafayette Chapter, Mrs. John Boggs, Regent.

General Francis Marion Chapter, Marion, Miss Emily Goldthwaite, Regent.

General John Gibson Chapter, Princeton, not represented.

The Regents' reports were suspended at this time.

The State Regent called for the report on Education of Mountaineers by Miss Julia Landers.

Miss Landers told of educational conditions in the mountain districts in several states, saying in part as follows:

It seems a strange thing, that, while the children in these districts are clamoring for an education, we have to force an education on our children. Oftentimes it is necessary for the truant officer to be called and children actually forced to become educated. The D. A. R. are now taking an active part in the establishment of schools for mountaineers. In North Carolina the children are begging for an education. They have to be taught everything, even to cleanliness and the common rudiments of health. When we have established schools in these mountain districts we must not feel that we have accomplished a great charity, but that we are only doing what we owe to our people.

Mrs. Edward H. Greer, of Indianapolis, read an entertaining story, "Old Andy the Moonshiner," a story of the mountains. Session adjourned.

#### THURSDAY MORNING, October 9th, 1913.

The Conference was called to order by the State Regent at 9:15 o'clock. The meeting opened with the singing of "America." All members joined with Mrs. Robertson in the Lord's Prayer.

The Minutes of the previous day's sessions were read by the Secretary, and approved.

The report of the State Memorial Committee, Mrs. Arthur Brady, Chairman, was read by the State Regent, as follows:

A woman's organization such as the Daughters of the American Revolution, brings to its ranks the flower of our American Womanhood. They are wise where wisdom is asked. Ready to serve and sacrifice where service and sacrifice is asked. Full of the spirit of happiness that sees the good and feels the beauty in the world, and ever stand as our forefathers did ready to wield the power they possess, for right and justice, mercy and love.

Those who have been called from our ranks after a life of service



have reached a safe haven. We honor their memory and bow our hearts in token of the love and respect they may still claim from us; and are comforted by such words as those of Edwin Arnold's:

"He who died at Azau sends this to comfort all his friends:  
Faithful friends! It lies, I know pale and white and cold as snow:  
And ye say, 'Abdallah's dead!' Weeping at the feet and head;  
I can see your falling tears, I can hear your sighs and prayers,  
Yet I smile and whisper this: I am not the thing you kiss.  
Cease your tears, and let it lie. It was mine. It is not I."

—*Edwin Arnold.*

The Chapter Regents were called to the front of the room and their most interesting reports were continued as follows:

General James Cox Chapter, Kokomo, Mrs. Walter W. Coles, Regent.

General Van Rensselaer Chapter, Rensselaer, Mrs. Harvey Kaunal, Regent.

At this time Mrs. Charles Warren Fairbanks entered the hall and was called to the platform.

Hoosier Elm Chapter, Corydon, Miss Georgia Lemon.

Huntington Chapter, Huntington, Mrs. Edna Felter.

Indianapolis Chapter, Indianapolis, Mrs. A. B. Anderson.

John Mulliken Chapter, Martinsville, State Secretary.

John Paul Chapter, Madison, Mrs. S. M. Ford, Regent.

John Wallace Chapter, Bedford, Mrs. Lorabel Wallace Brooks, Regent.

Kik-tha-we-nund Chapter, Anderson, Mrs. Pearl Green Shipley, Regent.

Kentland Chapter, Kentland, Miss Adah Elizabeth Bush, Regent.

Lone Tree Chapter, Greensburg, Miss Emma A. Donnell, Regent.

Mary Mott Green Chapter, Shelbyville, Mrs. Nellie Green Schroeder, Regent.

Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter, Fort Wayne, Miss Margaret S. Vesey, Regent.

Mississinewa Chapter, Portland, State Secretary.

Nathaniel Prentice Chapter, Ligonier, State Secretary.

Old Academy Chapter, Oxford, Mrs. Lily W. Petree, Regent.

Paul Revere Chapter, Muncie, Mrs. Electa Chase Murphy, Regent.

Piankeshaw Chapter, New Albany, was not represented, but Mrs. Schlosser made a few remarks concerning the good work done by the Chapter.

Richard Henry Lee Chapter, Covington, Mrs. Mary Weldon DeHaven, Regent.

At this time it was thought best to suspend the reading of reports and proceed to the election of officers.

The Vice-Regent being absent, the State Secretary was called to the chair.

The Regents and delegates were called to the front. The following Tellers were appointed, Miss Bertha Crouse, Mrs. J. B. Crankshaw, Mrs. C. A. Butler, and Miss Eliza Browning. The Chair called for nominations for State Regent:

Mrs. Perkins of Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter presented the name of Mrs. Henry A. Beck of Indianapolis for State Regent. The nomination was seconded by Mrs. John Carey of Indianapolis Chapter and endorsed by Miss Gertrude Baker of the Arthur St. Claire Chapter.

The name of Mrs. Frances Haberly-Robertson, present State Regent, was presented by Miss Margaret Vesey, Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter, Fort Wayne, and heartily endorsed by her Chapter. Mrs. Fowler, General de LaFayette Chapter, seconded the motion, while Mrs. Newberry Howe, Charles Carroll Chapter, endorsed the nomination.

Nominations for State Vice Regent called.

Mrs. Fowler nominated Mrs. William A. Cullop to succeed herself as State Vice Regent.

Mrs. John Carey moved the nomination of Miss Adeline Harding for State Vice Regent. Miss Harding immediately declined the nomination.

Miss Margaret Vesey seconded the nomination of Mrs. William A. Cullop.

At this time the State Regent called for a report from the Committee on Time and Place. Miss Margaret Vesey, Chairman, made the following report:

We accept the cordial invitation of the Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Fort Wayne, to entertain the 1914 Conference. In regard to the time of the Conference, our By-laws state that the date must be the week in which the eleventh of October falls, therefore the Committee have not the power to change time.

Mrs. John Carey nominated Mrs. Merritt of Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter for State Secretary. Motion was seconded.

Miss Margaret Vesey nominated Mrs. J. B. Crankshaw of Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter for State Secretary. This motion was seconded.

Mrs. Newberry Howe, Charles Carroll Chapter, placed in nomination Mrs. Otto Rott, Bloomington Chapter, for State Treasurer. Nomination seconded.

Mrs. C. W. Fairbanks, Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, nominated Mrs. A. B. Anderson, Indianapolis Chapter, for State Historian. The motion was seconded, but Mrs. Anderson withdrew her name.

Mrs. S. E. Perkins, moved that Miss Frances Emerson, present Historian, succeed herself. Motion carried.

Mrs. Fairbanks nominated Mrs. D. M. Parry, Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, for Chaplain. Motion carried.

Mrs. Perkins nominated Mrs. Frank Felter, Huntington Chapter, for Auditor. Motion carried.

Nominations closed. The balloting resulted in the election of the following officers:

State Regent, Mrs. Frances Haberly-Robertson.

State Vice Regent, Mrs. William A. Cullop.

State Secretary, Mrs. J. B. Crankshaw.

State Treasurer, Mrs. Otto Rott.

State Historian, Miss Frances Emerson.

State Chaplain, Mrs. D. M. Parry.

State Auditor, Mrs. Frank Felter.

While the ballots were being counted the Regents' reports were resumed:

Richmond Chapter, Richmond, Mrs. Clara Ingram Judson, Regent.

Rushville Chapter, Rushville, Mrs. Sarah C. Guffin, Regent.

Washburn Chapter, Greencastle, Mrs. Mary Washburn Florer, Regent.

William Donaldson Chapter, Edinburg, Miss Katherine Mutz.

William Henry Harrison Chapter, Valparaiso, Miss Margaret Beer, Regent.

Wythougan Chapter, Plymouth, Miss Frances Emerson.

Winchester Chapter, Winchester, Mrs. Mary J. Semans, Regent.

Mrs. Thompson again sang for us.

The State Regent called for the report on "The Girl Home Makers of America." Mrs. Crankshaw:

Last year I came before this Conference presenting to you one of the new branches of work in Conservation and hoped then that some Chapter might take up this work.

There is really no report to make of any work done. I wrote and sent literature to nearly every Chapter, and, like Miss Emerson, I have had no replies.

Possibly all plans for your work last winter had been made so that this work could not be included. I hope for better things this year.

Since last fall, ten States have taken up the work. At Cleveland, the home of Mrs. Neff, National Chairman, the largest amount of work is being done.

Let me quote our National Chairman: "Some of the greatest movements have evolved from small beginnings. A healthy growth is slow, so that the smallest beginning may in the end bring the greatest harvest. It is the province of the U. S. D. A. R. to create sentiment as well as to promote constructive patriotism. Every Daughter who will use her talent to create a sentiment of respect for home making in any form will be helping in this new-old world. It is our aim to correlate our system to that of institutional church, home, school, and Young Women's Christian Association in such harmony that we shall care only for some of the millions of untaught children whom they cannot take."

Next week I expect to be in Cleveland with Mrs. Neff, as she will give an exhibition of the work for our President General, Mrs. Story. A class to demonstrate this work will then be taken to the Ohio State Conference, which meets Wednesday.

I have some reports, lessons, and suggestions on this subject I will be glad to give to any one interested and I hope that some of you may find it your pleasure this winter to devote some time to the "Girl Homemakers of America."

The report on Conservation was given by the Chairman of the Committee, Mrs. M. C. Garber, who said in part as follows:

Conservation is not a "new patriotism," as it has been called. It was thundered from Sinai and interpreted on the Mount of Beatitudes. It is but the Golden Rule, and adapted to our needs by the motto of our National Committee, borrowed from ancient Greece: "That we may transmit our Fatherland, not only not less, but greater and better than it was transmitted to us."

The printed matter received from many sources classified the following as conservation subjects: Forest, Stream, Soil, Fuel, Insects, Birds, Health, Beauty, Effort, and Human Conservation. That the last of these shall come first in Indiana is the recommendation of your committee as expressed in the following resolutions passed at its meeting this afternoon.

*Whereas*, Conservation in its widest scope, embraces the conservation of human as well as of natural resources, and our efforts in behalf of the latter are already enlisted by the universality of its problems as the especial study of our National Committee on Conservation; and

*Whereas*, The prosperity and even the perpetuity of our Nation, and the character of the American home, are being jeopardized by the spread of moral and physical contagions, due to unnecessary social

contact of pupils in our public schools, and to diseases resulting from stream pollution; therefore,

*Be it resolved*, That we, the Indiana State Committee on Conservation, respectfully recommend to the State Conference the adoption, as its especial object, of the conservation of the American Home; and

*Further*, That we endorse the movement of Mrs. Neff of Cleveland, Ohio, for the conservation of the home by means of the Girl Home-Makers of America movement, extending a like preparatory care to our boys, in recognition of the dual personality of the home-maker; and,

*Further*, That we assume the responsibility of creating an irresistible public opinion against social functions in our public schools, where associations unauthorized by parents and guardians will be formed,—this action being forced by the infusion into our schools, by the Compulsory Attendance Law, of children of the criminal class, and of immigrants whose standard of morals and manners have not attained our own; and,

*Further*, That each Chapter be charged with the investigation and prevention of the pollution of rivers and smaller streams in its own locality, and with the duty of reporting the conditions of the watercourses to the Chairman of the State Committee on Conservation to be forwarded to the National Committee.

These resolutions were passed by vote of a majority of the members of the Committee present at meeting. The subjects had been submitted to each Regent for consideration in her Chapter in March. Accompanying the printed slips containing these suggestions was a petition to the Hon. Charles Greathouse, Superintendent of Public Instruction, urging that all school buildings hereafter erected in Indiana, shall be on the cottage plan. The improved facilities for light, heat and ventilation would conserve the health of both teachers and pupils; that the present congested condition of our schools would be relieved thereby, and thus the moral and physical welfare of the pupils would be conserved. The modern school building is an education in extravagance and discontent.

The introduction of Conservation literature into all libraries as far as possible carries forward the plan of last year's Committee. The endorsement of the Girl Home-Makers' movement is in compliance with a request of the National Committee. Its extension to the American boy, means his preparation to be an efficient partner in the home-making; to be a responsible custodian of the house in which the home is, to attend to minor repairs, instead of helplessly summoning an expensive professional; to realize that his co-home-maker is a business partner of no mean ability, though listed in our Census Report as a person of "No occupation."

Our purpose is to promote the welfare of our country by the conservation of the American home; and though we concentrate our efforts upon this one subject, we are led by its manifold interests into the consideration of many deep problems.

The Conference adjourned at this time for luncheon.

## THURSDAY AFTERNOON, October 9.

Conference was called to order by State Regent at 1:30 o'clock.

## REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

(Note: The books of the Treasurer showed all Chapter dues paid, and the balance, after bills allowed had been settled, turned over to the Secretary for the expenses of the Conference of 1912. Because this Conference was entertained by the Vice-President General for Indiana, Mrs. James M. Fowler, of LaFayette, the portion of the above amount not used for the printing and distribution of the "Proceedings" was returned to the treasury by the Secretary of 1911-12, Mrs. J. V. Carnahan.)

### RECEIPTS 1912-1913.

December, 1912, from General Francis Marion Chapter for the Berry School...	\$ 25.00
For Memorial Continental Hall:	
February 22, 1913, Mississinewa Chapter.....	\$ 10.00
March 14, 1913, Ann Rogers Clark Chapter.....	50.00
March 15, 1913, Rushville Chapter.....	25.00
March 16, 1913, Capt. Harmon Aughe Chapter.....	10.00
March 19, 1913, Hoosier Elm Chapter.....	5.00
March 24, 1913, Connersville Chapter.....	25.00
March 26, 1913, Paul Revere Chapter.....	5.00
March 26, 1913, Kik-tha-we-nund Chapter.....	50.00
April 3, 1913, Agnes Pruyn Chapman Chapter.....	25.00
April 4, 1913, Bloomington Chapter.....	60.00
April 4, 1913, Wythougan Chapter.....	20.00
April 4, 1913, White River Chapter.....	10.00
April 7, 1913, Piankeshaw Chapter.....	10.00
April 8, 1913, Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter.....	100.00
April 10, 1913, John Paul Chapter.....	10.00
May 9, 1913, Lone Tree Chapter.....	20.50
April 15, 1913, Mrs. James M. Fowler, LaFayette.....	5.00
April 15, 1913, Mrs. Samuel Elliott Perkins, Indianapolis.....	5.00
April 16, 1913, Charles Carroll Chapter.....	50.00
October 8, 1913, Fort Harrison Chapter.....	127.05
Total for Memorial Continental Hall.....	\$622.55
August 10, 1913, returned by Secretary (Mrs. J. V. Carnahan).....	\$ 94.16
Before October 8, 1913, Chapter dues for 1912-1913.....	\$215.00
Before February 1, 1914, Chapter dues for 1912-1913.....	18.00
	—\$233.00
Total receipts .....	\$974.71

### DISBURSEMENTS.

To Treasurer General:	
For Berry School .....	\$ 25.00
For Memorial Continental Hall .....	622.55
For "Penny a Day" Fund .....	90.38
To State Historian, stationery and postage, 1911-13.....	5.55
To State Director, C. A. R., stationery and postage, 1911-13.....	2.00
To State Treasurer, stationery and postage, 1912-13.....	4.40
To State Secretary, for expenses of the 1913 Conference.....	224.83
Total disbursements .....	\$974.71

Respectfully submitted,

SUSAN E. H. PERKINS, Treasurer, pro tem.

The Treasurer recommended that the money left at the end of Conference of 1912 should be given to the cause that Mrs. Fowler was the most interested in, namely, clearing Continental Hall of debt. She entertained the Conference and the General de Lafayette Chapter had not borne the expense of entertainment, hence the Chapter was not entitled to the money. Mrs. Butler moved that this recommendation be accepted. Motion carried.

The Treasurer also recommended that the Year Books do not incorporate all the addresses but rather the business of the Conference, thereby reducing expense and length of time required to print the books.

Mrs. Rott, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, read the following:

Inasmuch as the ladies of Crawfordsville have proved themselves such delightful hostesses, leaving nothing undone for our comfort and pleasure, and doing everything possible to make this, the Thirteenth Annual State Conference, a pleasant and profitable one;

*Therefore, be it resolved,* That a vote of thanks be extended to them for their hospitality and the effort they have put forth to make this Conference the success it has been;

That a vote of thanks be extended especially to the Regent of Dorothy Q Chapter for her untiring work in our behalf and her charming entertainment of the Conference at her home; to the Assignment, Transportation, Registration and Entertainment Committees for their efficient work, and to those who have so beautified the church auditorium for our pleasure. Also to the sexton of Center Church for his faithfulness and courtesy.

We wish to thank the sweet singers, Miss Klein, Miss Guthrie, and Mrs. Thompson, for the pleasure they have given the Conference; the Rev. Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Paul Matthews for his splendid musical accompaniments, and we also desire to express our appreciation to the High School Orchestra of Crawfordsville for their music, which we so much enjoyed, and to those responsible for the delightful luncheons and banquet.

We, as Daughters of the American Revolution, wish especially to thank Mr. Armentrout and Mrs. O'Conner for their kindness in bringing Mrs. McMullen, a real Daughter, to the Conference.

Let thanks be extended to the Crawfordsville Press for its courteous and satisfactory reports of the proceedings.

We would also extend our appreciation to the Chapter which has given such a hearty invitation to the members of the State Conference to meet in their city next October.

(Signed)

GRACE WALLACE SNYDER,  
EMMA A. DONNELL,  
ANNA CRAVENS ROTT, Chairman.



State Regent: As you know, for several years members of the press have been present at the time of the National Conference and also our State Conference, and in some cases the press reports that have gone over the State have not been correct, so I have appointed a Committee to draft a recommendation.

Mrs. Rott, in the absence of Mrs. Beck, of Bloomington Chapter, Chairman of the Committee, will read the recommendation, which is as follows:

Inasmuch as there have been newspaper reports of our State and National meetings, detrimental to our organization in times past; the Bloomington Chapter would recommend that hereafter a Committee of three be appointed by our State Regent, at the beginning of each Conference, which shall be known as the Press Committee; whose business it shall be to confer with representatives of the press, relative to the proceedings at State and National meetings; or

That reporters be appointed by the Convention, from its own ranks, to give correct reports to the press for publication.

A discussion arose concerning the credential cards.

Miss Vesey moved that credential cards for all Indiana State Conferences be mailed over the State and brought signed to the Conference. Motion carried.

The report of the State Secretary was read and approved:

#### REPORT OF STATE SECRETARY.

The books of the State Secretary came to me August, 1913. The work has been pleasant at all times. Some little assistance was given the State Regent in preparing for the Conference. A credential blank with a letter of information was sent to each Chapter Regent and each State officer the middle of September. A number of Chapters did not respond to our invitation and to each of these a second letter was sent the week before the Conference. It would greatly facilitate the work of the Secretary if the name and address of each Regent be sent to the Secretary not later than June first of each year. My greatest difficulty was in finding the addresses of Regents.

#### Expenses, 1913-1914:

Badges .....	\$ 3.78
Programs .....	9.00
Credential blanks and information circulars...	2.50
Postage .....	-.88
Stationery .....	1.30
Stenographer .....	15.00

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Total .....\$33.46

## Conference report.

Printing.....	\$ 51.00
Stenographer .....	6.00
Distribution .....	2.50
Other Conference expenses..	131.87
Total .....	<u>\$224.83</u>

Respectfully submitted

ADELINE HARDING, Secretary.

State Regent: I will appoint Mrs. Garber of Madison chairman of the Committee on Conservation and Mrs. Garr of Richmond chairman of Old Trails Road.

A motion was made and carried that a letter of sympathy be sent to our Vice-President General, Mrs. John Lee Dinwiddie.

There being no further business, the Conference was declared adjourned by the State Regent, Mrs. Frances Haberly-Robertson.



## IN MEMORIAM

Like a bolt out of a clear sky came the announcement that Mrs. Charles Warren Fairbanks had received the summons, "Arise, and go over this Jordan." It seems but yesterday that she was with us at our State Conference, adding much to our pleasure by her gracious presence. I quote entire, the editorial from the *Indianapolis Star* of October 24th, for no word can be spared from it.

"Many things good can be said about Mrs. Charles Warren Fairbanks, whose earthly sojourn ended yesterday, but perhaps nothing is more distinctive or more descriptive of her character than the fact that she was universally liked, that in her intercourse with all classes and conditions of people she aroused friendly sentiment and personal esteem. 'I like Mrs. Fairbanks' was so common a saying that it may be regarded as the universal verdict concerning her.

Such a verdict means much. In her case it meant that she had the qualities on which to base friendship and affection—sweetness of nature, gentleness, sincerity, kindness of heart, and, preeminently, the gift of graciousness. Social prominence, association with the great ones of this and other nations, did not lessen, but rather emphasized these characteristics. Always she remained sweet and unaffected, courteous and charming to all alike.

For many years Mrs. Fairbanks's life was one of much activity and responsibility in social and official circles, and as a member of numerous organizations, and admirably did she fulfill the requirements, which must at times have been arduous and burdensome. Perhaps she now and then looked back longingly to the quiet and simplicity of earlier days, but she cheerfully adapted herself to the changed conditions of her life and entered

into them with a zest that was pleasant to see, and that made her at once a favorite in her new environment.

Mrs. Fairbanks filled an important place in the community; to the church, to society, to the various organizations to which she belonged she rendered faithful and loyal service; but with all the outside demands upon her it was to her home life that she was most devoted. To speak of this is trespassing upon sacred ground, but it is a matter of common understanding among her friends that to her distinguished husband she was a sympathetic companion and comrade throughout his career—advising, encouraging, sustaining. It was of such as she that Solomon wrote when he said of the ideal woman, ‘the heart of her husband doth safely trust in her.’ Of her, too, it can be said that her children rise up and call her blessed. She was a woman who will be mourned and missed.”

Every Daughter of the American Revolution throughout the country, has given expression to her sorrow, and her sympathy.

Loving words, and tender human sympathy mean much, but:

“Not all the preaching since Adam,  
Has made death, other than death.”

FRANCES HABERLY-ROBERTSON,  
State Regent.

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